



## RELIGIOUS RIOT

In Savannah, Georgia, Causes Troops to be Called Out.

## ATTEMPT OF EX-PRIEST SLATTERY

To Lecture in Masonic Hall Is Prevented by Thousands.

## A SCENE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT

Follows the Assault of Thousands of Catholics on the Hall—Eleven Companies of Military Called Out and the Mob Charged on With Fixed Bayonets—The Catholic Vicar General of the Diocese Appeals to the Rioters in Vain—The Audience Penned in the Hall, But Finally Disperses Under Military Protection. Presence of Mind of the Mayor Saves Bloodshed.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 26.—This has been the most exciting night in the history of Savannah. For five hours the city has trembled on the verge of religious riots. The entire military force of the city except the artillery has been on duty. There are ten infantry companies and the Georgia Hussars, the latter being dismounted. A mob estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, the greater part being Catholics, has challenged their forbearance to the extreme.

But for the coolness of Mayor Herman Meyers and the officers commanding the troops blood might have been the result. Bayonet charges were made several times to clear the streets, but the mob which had gathered about Masonic Temple, one of the prominent buildings of the city, and situated in the heart of Savannah, stubbornly refused to retire.

For three days it has been apparent that grave trouble was brewing. The city has been literally plastered with notices that ex-priest Slattery and his wife, described as an ex-nun, would lecture here on Catholicism. Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at once took steps to prevent their appearance here. Petitions were circulated asking Mayor Meyers to refuse to permit the ex-priest to hold his lecture. The petition said that if Slattery was allowed to speak, there would be disorder and riot. About five hundred signed the petition.

## COULDN'T STOP IT.

"I cannot stop this man from lecturing," said the mayor, who is a Hebrew, "but I can prevent disorder, and I will do so. If the police are not sufficient force to do so, the military will be appealed to. Riot will not be tolerated." All of to-day it had been rumored that mobs would come from different sections of the city and that Slattery would be killed. The fact that he was to be put on the garb of a priest in the course of his lecture spread like wildfire and raised an intense feeling among Catholics. When Slattery arrived the mob had not assumed large enough proportions to cope with the police.

By 8 o'clock a howling mob of over 1,500 surrounded Masonic Hall. In the hall was an audience of about 400, including a number of ladies. The lecturer had hardly begun before fixed bayonets and colobstones began to rain on the windows. The police had closed all the heavy inside shutters. This saved the audience from injury, only two or three being injured by flying glass. The rest of the police force were soon in front of the hall.

The mob made rushes to secure an entrance, but were driven back time after time by the police. Before 9 o'clock the mob had grown to probably between 3,000 and 4,000 people.

## A CRITICAL TIME.

Window after window in the Masonic temple was crashed. Cries of "kill him," "down with Slattery," "death to the renegade" were heard. Chief McDermott summoned the mayor. The lecture closed at 9:30 o'clock, and it was apparent that it meant the loss of many lives for the lecturer and the audience to leave the hall. Upstairs a number of members of the secret organization who had cheered Slattery's declaration that he belonged to them had gathered around the ex-priest to defend him as they left the hall. A number, it was evident, had come armed in anticipation of such trouble. As the ex-priest was about to leave the hall with his friends, the chief of police stopped them and refused to allow any one to go down stairs. Outside, Mayor Meyers and Colonel William Garrard were in consultation. The mob hissed at the police and hooted at their orders to disperse.

## MILITARY DEFIED.

"Bring on your military," some of the leaders shouted. "To hell with them; they can't save Slattery."

The Georgia Hussars, dismounted, under command of Major Mildrom, were the first to respond. The organization contained thirty men in all. Soon after the tramp of other military was heard, and four companies of the Savannah volunteers guards, under command of Colonel Garrard, swung into position in front of the hall with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded with ball cartridges. By order of the mayor, the guards formed in two single lines and charged the mob with fixed bayonets in hope of breaking it. The mob was shoved back slowly but refused to break and occasional rocks were thrown at the hall.

The mob was sullen and defiant and apparently determined. Six companies from the First regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Keilly, came up soon afterwards, making eleven companies on the ground. In the hall the audience was still penned up, some of the women were crying, and those who ventured to glance out at the risk of a broken head and saw the mob and the long lines of artillery in all directions found nothing to encourage them. The military was deployed so as to drive the mob back and form a hollow square about the hall.

## A PRIEST REMINDS THE MOB.

Vicar General Cafferty, who is in charge of the diocese, in the absence of Bishop Becker, came to the scene of trouble and addressed a portion of the mob.

"This man Slattery," said he, "can do

your church no harm. You are bringing disgrace upon your religion by your conduct here to-night. It can meet but with condemnation. I plead with you to disperse and go home; do not render it necessary to shed blood here to-night."

A few of those he addressed shook the vicar general by the hand and left, but the majority stood still. Major Mildrom and others urged the mob to disperse, but to no purpose.

With a double line of soldiers a block was formed and while the rest of the military kept the crowd back nearly all of the audience passed out of the hall amid hisses.

Slattery came out of the hall with eight policemen and the mayor, there was a howl from the mob, but the other military charging bayonets pushed it back in all directions. Slattery was placed in the centre of the military and headed by a detachment of mounted police, and with foot police on the sides and four companies of infantry amid hisses and jeers marched to the Pulaski house, followed by hundreds.

At the hotel a mob of 500 or 600 gathered. The military made a solid mass in front of the entrance, presented bayonets and Slattery walked in uninjured.

Mrs. Slattery was placed in a carriage later in the night and with a strong force of police was brought to the hotel, where at 2 a. m. the police are still on guard. Trouble is feared to-morrow.

## VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

Two Bills Passed by the Legislature Will Not Become Laws.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 26.—The governor to-day vetoed house bill 269, providing for the appointment by circuit courts, on petition of twenty citizens of any incorporated city or town, of a committee to investigate the affairs of said town. The governor's action since the adjournment of the legislature puts a stop to any Lexow committee business in West Virginia. He claims that provision enough is already made for the honest administration of a West Virginia municipal government.

He also vetoed a bill providing for the acceptance of bond from a prisoner by the sheriff or deputy.

## FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD.

People Who Evidently Do Not Read the Newspapers Caught by an Old Trick.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 26.—Several farmers living in the vicinity of Lowdell, this county, have been fleeced out of \$600 by New York green goods sharks. The farmers made up a purse of \$600 and sent one of their number on to New York after the \$1,800 which had been promised them. He got a box containing the "money" and promised not to open it until he got home. When it was opened it was found to contain worthless pieces of paper, etc. Fools are not all dead yet.

## IT WON'T WIN.

The Style of Fighting Resorted to by the President of the United Press Denounced by One of Its Patrons.

SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 26.—The Scranton Tribune, a United Press paper, prints the following under the heading, "Mr. Dana should apologize":

"In general the newspaper publisher or editor who is sued for libel is deserving of the sympathy of his fellow-craftsmen, for the reason that a great majority of such suits have no foundation in justice. But there are exceptions to this rule and the suit about to be brought against Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, by F. H. Noyes, of the Washington Star, seems to be one of them. Mr. Dana is the president of the United Press. Mr. Noyes is a director in the Associated Press. Mr. Dana, in his eagerness to promote the business fortunes of the news-gathering corporation of which he is the executive head, has frequently used the editorial columns of the Sun to attack men prominently connected with the competing organization. He did this in the case of Melville E. Stone, whom he abused, seemingly without warrant, and for no other apparent reason than because Mr. Stone was the general manager of the Associated Press, and a good one. He did it in other cases."

Finally he did it in the case of Mr. Noyes, a man who stands as high in his department of newspaper work as Mr. Dana does in his. The editorial of the Sun attacking Mr. Noyes contained a conspicuous libel, and it was altogether uncalled for. Mr. Noyes has as good a right, in both law and morals, to be one of the directing managers of the Associated Press as Mr. Dana has to be the president of the United Press.

The Tribune is a patron and franchise-holder of the United Press, but it has no reason to feel that the gentleman who manages the Associated Press are necessarily and ex-officio secondaries. There is room in this great country for two good news-gathering organizations, each of which will be the better for the wit-sharpening competition of the other. We think that Mr. Dana owes it not only to Mr. Noyes, but to the United Press itself, to make a public retraction of his assertions in the Sun of last Friday, and also to make a public apology for their appearance. His kind of fighting does not win.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The old board of directors was re-elected by the Postal Telegraph line.

No further developments in the strike of the electrical workers in New York. The water-soaked roof dug out on Louis Hill's ranch, near Kiowa, Colorado, fell in, crushing to death his two youngest children.

The Tennessee legislative committee yesterday began its work of investigating the charges of fraud in connection with the gubernatorial election.

By the explosion of an iron cylinder charged with carbonic acid at the Smith-Kline French Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Frank Robinson and Frank Duffy were killed.

The convention of river miners at Monongahela City yesterday declared for the 60-cent rate. It is thought the demand will be granted. The railroad operators formed the long talked of combination at Pittsburgh.

The Indiana house of representatives yesterday passed the bill providing that a majority petition of citizens against a saloon in a community can prevent one being established; prohibiting music in a saloon; providing that a saloon cannot be run in connection with other business, and that no saloons must be used. The bill may not pass the senate.

## AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The Senate Decides to Relieve the Sugar Producers

## WHO WERE PREMATURELY CUT OFF

From the Bounty After They Had Accepted the Government's Pledged Faith—A Lively Debate Over the Matter—The Conciliatory and Arbitration Bill Passes the House—Its Provisions Defined—A Busy Day in Congress—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The senate has given another day to the sundry civil appropriation bill without completing it and without taking up the vital points concerning financial legislation. The important feature of the day was a short, sharp and decisive contest on the sugar bounty question, resulting in the success of those advocating the payment of the bounty prematurely cut off by the enactment of the tariff law. The proposed bounty aggregates \$5,200,000 as stated in the amendments adopted, but Mr. Mitchell gave it as his belief that it would reach \$8,000,000. A point of order was made against the amendment, but the senate voted it in order—46 to 13. After that the success of the bounty proposition was assured, although attempts were made to load it down with free silver amendments and other propositions.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, and Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, had a brisk exchange of personalities over timber inspectors who had been denounced by Mr. Gorman as political favorites. Mr. Wolcott also made a severe arraignment of timber inspectors.

Mr. Voorhees, from the committee on finance, offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill embodying the recent resolution by Mr. Wolcott for participation by the United States in an international monetary conference. Mr. Voorhees asked that the amendment go to the appropriations committee for speedy action in order that it be acted on as a part of the pending sundry civil bill, and this reference was made.

"Is it expected that the senate commissioners will be chosen before the adjournment?" asked Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.).

"That is the understanding, I believe," responded Mr. Voorhees.

The sundry civil bill was then taken up.

Mr. Cockrell offered a committee amendment which was agreed to, appropriating \$1,000 to Colonel Alsworth, chief of the bureau of records and pensions of the war department, to reimburse him for local expenses resulting from the Ford's theatre disaster. An additional \$10,000 for heirs of two additional victims of the Ford's theatre disaster was agreed to.

During the debate on the bounty appropriation, Mr. Manderson said this bounty was due in equity, and as a strict matter of contract. Telegraphic petitions from New Orleans were read urging the payment of the bounty amendment. The banks and business men urged that they had given credits of \$20,000,000 on the faith that the government policy as to bounty would be retained.

Mr. Brice (Dem., Ohio) briefly and pointedly opposed the amendment. He would not consent that this vast sum should be added to an appropriation bill against the rules of the senate providing that general legislation shall not go on appropriation bills.

A point of order against the sugar bounty amendment was then submitted to the senate, and by a decisive vote the amendment was held to be in order; yeas 49; nays 18.

This was a test of the strength of the sugar bounty and its adoption became assured. Speeches continued to be made against it, however.

Mr. Gorman spoke energetically against the amendment. It would be most unfortunate, he said, to have this great sum attached to the sundry civil bill. He had voted for the bounty when the tariff question was up. But Congress had decreed against the bounty, and now it was not here on its merits as a bounty, but as a claim. "In view of the bounties given by other countries," said Mr. Gorman, "I do not believe the great sugar industry of the United States will last five years longer."

"We are to-day, and have been for two years, paying the current expenses of the government from bonds sold, and unless we make provision for meeting our obligations there will not be enough by \$90,000,000 to pay the current expenses of the current year."

Mr. Hill suggested that the bounty amendment ought to be as germane as Mr. Gorman's treasury certificate amendment.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) offered another amendment to the bounty proposition for the payment of a 5 per cent bounty per pound on American wool growers, for losses sustained by placing wool on the free list. He supported the sugar bounty, but he said the same equities would give the wool growers compensation for their great losses, their industry having been destroyed by the tariff law.

The presiding officer ruled the Mitchell amendment out of order.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) said the sugar men were no more entitled to compensation than were others injured by the Wilson tariff legislation. The Louisiana claim was a "premium on impudence." The Louisiana senators had helped break down the protective tariff, and ruin to the industries, and come in asking protection for their own people.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the eight-tenths cent bounty for sugar made from sugar cane. Mr. Hoar went into a tariff speech and declared that if the sugar at the other end of the capitol and the sugar at the other end of the avenue (Mr. Cleveland) had their way for two years cotton would be down to three cents per pound. The Hoar amendment was defeated on a viva voce vote.

The final vote was then taken. The question was divided, the vote being upon the proposition for bounty on sugar produced prior to the passage of the tariff act, and it was agreed to, yeas 46; nays 20.

The vote was then on the second branch of the sugar bounty amendment, for an aggregate bounty of \$5,000,000, and it was agreed to, yeas 39; nays 25.

## IN THE HOUSE.

The Labor Arbitration Bill Passes—Aid for the Baltimore Centennial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The house adopted a special order to-day, under which the day until 3:30 p. m., was given to the committee on labor, and to-morrow will be given to the committee on public buildings and grounds. Most of the time to-day was occupied in the consideration and passage of the bill providing for a board of conciliation and arbitration (in case conciliation failed), to mediate and settle differences between common carriers and their employees.

A bill was also passed to provide for the publication of the bulletins of the department of labor, and also one to aid the Baltimore exposition, to be held in 1897. The remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies on the late Representative Post, of Illinois.

The purpose of the arbitration bill is to provide a board of conciliation consisting of the commissioner of labor and the chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, whose duty it should be when a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment arose between a carrier under this act and the employees of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said carrier—to put themselves in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to amicably settle the same; and, if such efforts should be unsuccessful, should at once endeavor to bring about an arbitration of said controversy by submitting the same to a board consisting of three persons, one to be chosen by the employees, one by the employer, and those two selecting the third.

During the debate, Mr. Erdman (Dem., Pa.), a member of the committee, explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, was originally drawn by the attorney general, and after being carefully considered and perfected by the committee on labor, to-day had the support of all the chiefs of labor organizations involved and of the commissioner of labor.

"Does the bill provide compulsory arbitration?" asked Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.).

"By no means," replied Mr. Erdman. "The railroads favor it. The laboring men have considered it in all its phases and their representatives are here to-day anxiously urging it. The bill has behind it the unanimous support of our committee."

"When a difference is submitted to arbitration under the provisions of this bill," interrupted Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), "and the arbitrators render a decision, how is it to be enforced?"

"The decrees are to be enforced by the courts," replied Mr. Erdman.

"The courts can enforce a decree or award as against a railroad company, which owns property," suggested Mr. Bingley, "but how can it enforce it as against employees?"

"The employees are to be treated as far as possible as incorporated bodies," responded Mr. Erdman.

## THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The Annual Business Session—The Newly Elected Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The annual business session of the National Council of Women was held to-day. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place and a number of important changes in the constitution of the council were adopted, the principal change being the creation of an upper and lower council. The upper branch will be composed of the delegate and president of each of the national associations, the president of state councils, and the chairmen of the standing committees. Patrons of the council will be allowed to choose to serve in either branch, having no vote, however. The lower branch will consist of delegates of state councils and the president and delegate of local councils. All national matters will be passed upon in the upper house and the lower branch will transact local business.

The new officers are: President, Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New York, who is also president of the National Organization of Kings' Daughters; vice president-at-large, Rev. Anna A. Shaw, of Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Louis Barnum Robbins, of Michigan; first recording secretary, Emilene Barlingame Chaney, of Maine; second recording secretary, Mrs. Helen Finley Bristol, of Quincy, Ill.; treasurer, Hannah J. Bailey, of Maine.

## SILVER CONFERENCE.

The Senate Committee Favors an International Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The senate finance committee at its meeting to-day ordered a favorable report on the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of nine on behalf of the United States to attend an international conference upon the rehabilitation of silver, in case one shall be decided upon. There were some verbal amendments, but the provision for the selection of three members from the senate and three from the house was retained.

## West Virginia Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Post-offices discontinued: Edgewater, Fayette county, mail to Crescent; Howard's Creek, Greenbrier county, mail to White Sulphur Springs; Noah, Kanawha county, mail to Acme.

Green E. Meador has been commissioned postmaster at Jumping Branch, S. P. Norton, M. Cecil, of Wheeling, and A. J. Wilkinson, of Grafton, are in the city.

## Patent to West Virginians.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—A patent was granted to-day to Samuel J. Butters, of Clarksburg, for mileage ticket case and register.

## The Hawaiian Cable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The conference on the diplomatic and consular appropriation held a second conference to-day on the amendment for a Hawaiian cable, and will to-morrow report another disagreement to their houses.

## National Dairy Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The national dairy congress, consisting of delegates from the various state dairy associations, began a three days' session in this city at the agricultural department

this morning. The session was opened by an address of welcome by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabney and appropriate response by Secretary D. P. Ashburton.

## LAIN TO REST.

The Funeral of the Late Fred Douglass at Washington.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Rochester is in mourning to-day for Frederick Douglass. The entire city shows in every possible way the high respect in which this former distinguished resident is held, and pays fitting tribute to his memory. The train bearing the remains of Mr. Douglass reached the city a few minutes late and it was 10 o'clock before the cortege started from the depot. During the interval of waiting the station and train house were crowded with sight-seers as well as with officials and those who had been selected to act as escort to the funeral party. Just before the train pulled into Rochester, there marched into the train house the funeral cortege, including the Douglass League, of Rochester, bearing the league banner draped in mourning. The mayor, members of the common council and other city officials came in carriages. The honorary bearers accompanied them. The party which came from Washington consisted of Mrs. Douglass, widow, Lewis and Charles Douglass, sons, and Mrs. Frederick A. Sprague, daughter, Miss Estelle Sprague and Hattie Sprague, granddaughters, and Joseph Douglass, grandson of the deceased. General John A. Eaton, ex-United States commissioner of education, and Prof. G. W. Cook, of Washington, represented Howard University, and J. S. Shellcutt represented the Asbury Methodist church, of Washington.

The funeral party moved up North Clinton street to East Main and thence to the city hall, where the body of Rochester's famous son lay in state for several hours. Handsome wreaths and other floral tributes sent by sympathetic friends from Washington lay on the coffin. A large emblem of flowers with the words, "Love and Sympathy," had been contributed by the teachers and pupils of the Gidding school, of Washington. The teachers and students of the Washington high school gave an elaborate offering. A tasty and appropriate tribute was sent by ex-Senator and Mrs. Pinchback, of Washington.

The procession formed at the city hall at 1:30 o'clock and proceeded to the Central church. Arriving at the church the procession proceeded down the main aisle to the pulpit, in front of which the casket was placed upon the bier. The organ meanwhile poured forth a funeral march. The invocation was by Rev. Dr. H. H. Stebbins. The eulogies were by Dr. Stebbins and Dr. W. B. Taylor. Miss Mary Anthony read a poetical tribute, which was followed with another written and read by Sherman D. Richardson. A male quartet sang "Hide Thou Me," of which Mr. Douglass was especially fond and which he sang the day before his death. The organist played an adaptation of the old negro melody, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." As the cortege left the church Beethoven's march Fuenber was played.

## THE ELBE INQUEST.

The English Pilot Testifies That the Crathie Might Have Kept a Better Lookout.

LOWESTOFT, Feb. 26.—The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the sinking of the Elbe was confined to facts which occurred after the collision. This is owing to the suit which is pending at Rotterdam against the owners of the Crathie. Miss Boecker and the pilot from Bremen retold their stories.

Greenham, the English pilot, upon cross-examination, said that rockets were fired and blue lights burned on the Elbe. He saw lights burned by the steamship which collided with them about an hour after the Elbe sank. In his opinion, if the Crathie had kept a good lookout it would have been possible for her to have seen the papers he was burning, although he had only a number of old letters to burn. Continuing Greenham said that before the collision the Elbe sounded her steam horn until the steam gave out. He also said that the engines of the Elbe were reversed after the collision.

Captain Gordon, of the Crathie, repeated the statement which he made at Rotterdam, saying that he feared his own vessel would sink after the collision and ordered his life boats to be lowered. He also said that he saw the other vessel, now definitely ascertained to be the Elbe, quite forty-five minutes after the Crathie had parted from her, and asserted that he followed her until her lights vanished.

## NEW YORK GOLD BONDS.

The First Issue of the New Three Per Cent—Borrowing May Get Them All.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The first sale of the new 3 per cent gold bonds issued by the comptroller took place to-day, the issue, \$3,265,587 16, being subscribed for three times over. Twenty bids in all were received, the number being so large on account of the law recently passed permitting executors, administrators, guardians and others holding trust funds to invest in bonds. J. Pierpont Morgan & Company were the highest bidders, their bid being 102 77 and they will probably receive almost the entire issue.

## MYSTIC KREWES OF COMUS.

A Gorgeous Spectacle Last Night at the New Orleans Carnival.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—New Orleans had a magnificent crowd and a magnificent carnival. To-night the Mystic Krewe of Comus gave one of their gorgeous parades. The balls at night were especially brilliant. The illuminating of the clubs on Canal street and of the newspapers on Camp street were a marvelous sight in themselves. There were more handsome young ladies on the streets than have been seen here at any time in a quarter of a century.

## Mrs. Drayton's Counter-Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Drayton, against whom James Coleman Drayton brought suit for a divorce on the ground of adultery, retaliated to-day by filing a counter petition in the court of chancery, asking for a decree of divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion. The petition was filed by R. V. Landsbury.

## STATE'S TRIUMPH

In the Hayward-Ging Murder Trial at Minneapolis.

## HAROLD C. STEVENS ON THE STAND

And Gives Important Testimony Regarding What He Saw the Night of the Murder—The Cross-Examination of Harry Hayward Ends—While Showing that His Brother Adry Has a Mania for Crime He Yet Says that He Would Trust Him With Money. The Day's Developments.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 26.—When the trial of the Hayward murder case was resumed to-day it was announced that County Attorney Nye could not be present owing to a funeral in the family, and the defendant who was still on the witness stand, was turned over to Assistant Attorney A. H. Hall for cross-examination. Mr. Hall plucked at once into the questions of the various loans made by Hayward to Miss Ging, the aim of his questions apparently being to show that Harry had lent the dressmaker money freely without security and in a loose and unbusinesslike manner. Harry's connection with the loan Miss Ging made on the flour mill at Homell and the collection of the loan when it suddenly burned was thoroughly ventilated, and Harry was asked whether he had not been driven out to Hazel with Miss Ging the morning after the fire. This he denied utterly. This and other questions were asked for impeachment purposes, the state proposing to show on rebuttal that Harry is not telling the truth. Harry described how he had turned the lot given him by his father, into cash, first by mortgages and then by disposing of the equity to Elder Stewart. The proceeds had been nearly \$10,000 and this he had partially lost at gambling while the rest he had given to Adry in a sealed envelope and it was put in the safe. He declared that the most money he had ever lost at one sitting was \$5,700 at the Twin City Athletic club.

Mr. Hall went through and through the subject of the loans, but was quite unable to entrap the witness into any contradictions which he could not explain. Mr. Hall expressed his surprise that Harry should have trusted Adry with money after learning that he had no conscience and had a mania for crime. Harry replied that he could trust Adry now with money if he gave it to him openly and asked to have it kept for him. "That's the difference between us," he added. "Adry cherishes a grudge and I don't. It's his feeling against me now and not mine against him."

The hold-up story was gone into in the afternoon and Mr. Hall used innuendo to show that it was Harry who had been the prime mover in that affair. In fact, he asked him if he had not told Adry once that he had planned it; that a song was to be the signal, but that the man who did it was such a bungler that the women had time to hide their money and valuables. Hayward denied it point blank. He admitted that he did not want the matter reported to the police but that was on Adry's account.

M. D. Wilson, the alleged missing witness, was called again by the defense and Mr. Erwin proceeded to try to impeach his own witness. Mr. Hall objected, but Mr. Erwin had authorities and the court allowed the question. He was asked if he knew a James Ward. Mr. Wilson did not remember, and he was exhibited in his seat in the audience. Then Mr. Wilson remembered him. Mr. Erwin asked if the witness had not told Ward that Adry was the man who was riding with Miss Ging at the time when Wilson met them near Lyndale avenue and Hennepin. Wilson denied it daily. He also returned emphatic negatives to several other questions asked him.

Then came the state's triumph. Harold C. Stevens was put on the stand. He swore that on the night of the murder he, in company with a friend named Browne, were coming from the Lake of the Isles to Lake Calhoun on a cross road, and they saw a buggy with the top up coming along at a brisk gait from the lake toward town. He saw in it a man who had a light mustache and beard. Here was the man seen by Grindell again. When questioned by the state the witness stated that he saw a young couple on Lake street, and he and his companion walked on the side of the street where there was no sidewalk. He knew the young man whom Miss Browne stated was with her at that time, but stated that she did not recognize him, although they passed very close to the couple.

The court put in a question which made it appear strange that he could see the man in the rig and not his features, when he could not recognize one of his own friends. Percy Brown, his companion, stated that he stood a trifle nearer the rig than his friend, and noticed it particularly. A light from an electric light shown upon it, but the curtains and top to the rig so darkened the interior that he could not see either the man's face or hands. He swore that Stevens had never stated that to him after the murder that he could see or describe the features of the man who was driving so rapidly on the lonely road. He corroborated the fact of meeting the young couple and stated that when he heard the testimony of the two young people for the defense he thought at once that he and his friend were the suspicious characters referred to. This closed the day.

## Dr. Hoge's Golden Jubilee.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 26.—Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, one of the best known divines in the world and the foremost citizen of Richmond, is celebrating his fiftieth anniversary as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church this week. To-night there will be a public reception and to-morrow night, the exact date of his golden jubilee, he will deliver an historical discourse.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Fair; slightly warmer; variable winds. For West Virginia: Fair; probably slightly warmer; variable winds.

## THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEIDER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets—

7 a. m.	32	3 p. m.	43
8 a. m.	33	4 p. m.	41
12 m.	32	4 1/2 p. m.	41

Weather—Clear.</